WASHINGTON

Review of the Garrison by the Chinese Embassy.

Refusal of the Senate to Authorize the Issue of American Register to a Foreign Vessel.

The Twenty Per Cent Increase to Government Employes Defeated.

The Osage Indian Treaty Denounced in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868. ew of the Capital Garrison Before the

review and drill of the troops stationed in Wash ngton was extended to them a week ago. It having been accepted arrangements were accordingly made at the Lincoln depot, east of the Capitol, for the dis-play. The national and Chinese flags were in promiment places at the main entrance. On the right of the depot a large stand was erected, covered with It was appropriately decorated with numerous flags. in the centre of the stand the national ensign was asplayed and upon either end the Chinese colors. from the flagstaff in the centre the several army corps badges were suspended. Immediately in the centre the headquarters flag of General Hancock's old army corps was prominent, and upon either side of this the division flags of his corps. The afforded raised seat accommodations to about large tent, handsomely decorated, for the use of the was another tent for General Emory and staff. One of the large buildings at the depot had been appropriately decorated for the dining saloon, the entire colors and handsome wreaths attached to the win-

The troops began to assemble on the field about ten o'clock, and by half-past ten the line was formed, as follows:—Lieutenant Colonel George W. Wallace, commanding the garrison, and staff, coning of Lieutenant Vivan, Brevet Captain Craige d Lieutenant W. W. Drane; the Twelfth infantry pand, under Professor Dansch; the Twelfth regiment United States infantry, under command of Major R. C. Parker, five companies, numbering about three hundred and fifty men; the Twenty-ninth regiment United States infantry, under command of Major L. Bissell, six companies, numbering about four hun-dred men and the drum corps, and of the Forty-fourth Regiment United States infantry, under command of Major J. H. Donovan, six companies pering three hundred and fifty men; inted band of the Fifth United States cavalry: Company K, Fifth United States cavalry, under comd of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Mason. United States artillery, with four field pieces under enant Wait, from Fort Washington, was staned on the right of the field ready to fire the

dute upon the arrival of the Embassy. General Emory, commander of the Department I Washington, and staff, consisting of Major Stacy and Captain Montgomery, A. D. C., and Colonel Mc-Nett, Judge Advocate, arrived a few minutes before sleven o'clock, and shortly after a national salute rom the field pieces announced the arrival of the Emwhere the guests alighted and were conducted to the and by Captain Thomas and General McFerran. panied by Secretary Schoneld and Colonel Moore; next General Hancock and Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister from China; then the two Mandarins, Sun and Chih Tajen, and Messrs. Browne and camps, the secretaries of the embassy, followed by the interpreters. Upon the arrival of the President and Minister Burlingame upon the stand they were greeted with applause, which they gratefully scknowledged. General Hancock's staff, consisting General Carroll, Inspector General; Colonel chell, A. A. G.; Captain Chandler, A. A. G.: Major Wilson and Lieutenant Graham, A. D. C., of the President and Embassy they were form, while the other seats were occupied by many distinguished persons, among whom were Monsieur Berthemy, the French Minister; Mr. Ranof the Russian Legation: Mr. Harris, Minister of the Hawalian Islands, with a number of secretaries and attachés of the various legations; General L. H. Rousseau, General Charles Thomas, Assistant Quarter General Miller, Colonel Blount, General J. C. McFerran, General D. H. Rucker, General Vin cent, General Carr, General Ewing, Colonel Parker, Chief Justice Chase, Lieutenant Commander Nicholson, United States Navy; Senato Doolittle, Senator Cameron, Hop. James Brooks Indies. About a quarter past eleven o'clock General Hancock and staff, General Emory and staff, Minister front of the stand, and after a salute from the troops which was acknowledged by all removing their hats. regulation exercises in the manual of arms and the cavalry evolution, which continued for two hours. Subsequently there was an inspection of the United States steam fire brigade, the various steamers going about two o'clock, when the Embassy and a number of invited guests proceeded to the dining hall, where was passed at the tables. The Embassy was in charge of R. S. Hilton, head of the Diplomatic Bureau

zens. A delegation in the interest of naturalized chizens from New York, is now in this city, consisting of T Cohalen, General Burke, Colonel Kelly, Captain Murphy and Messrs. O'Sullivan and McCarty. Some of them have been in British prisons. They are seeking the release of American citizens now confined in gland, and will urge on the Senate the passage of the Banks Protection bill, which passed the House

Delogation in the Interest of Naturalized Citi-

John H. Surratt Indicted on a New Charge. The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court has found a true bill against John H. Surratt, charging him, under the second section of the act of July 17, 1862 with giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The section is as follows:--"Be it enacted, &c., That if any person shall hereafter set on foot or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or laws thereof, or shall give aid and comfort thereto, or shall give aid and comfort to any existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprison ment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a his slaves, if any he bave, or by both of said punish-

ments at the discretion of the court."

The Question of Admitting Columndo as a

State.

The friends of the Colorado bill find upon examimation that the immediate admission of that State would jeopard the ratification of the fourteenth artiamendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the reason that the Southern States, soon to be admitted, will be exactly enough -twenty-eight-to ratify that amendment, while the admission of Colorado now would require twenty-nine States, and as the Legislature of Colorado is yet to be elected, it would substitute an uncertainty for a certainty. The Senate Committee for Territories has, therefore, reported an amendment to the Colorado bill, providing that the State Legislature, before the State shall be admitted to representation in Congress, shall ratify the amendment. There seems to be less atton to the bill as thus amended than heretofore. It is understood that the Congressional delegation elect propose to resign and thus place the entire State question in the hands of the people.

More Assent the Humered Resignation of Mr.

Clarke.

The extensive ring of onice seekers and brokers

The extensive ring of omce seekers and brokers now congregated here is at present in great perplexity about the rumored resignation of S. M. Clarke, Superintendent of the Currency Printing division of the Treasury. It has been currently reported during the past day or two that something in regard to the resignation of Clarke had occurred, and yesterday it was positively asserted that the resignation had been filed, but that Mr. Clarke would continue to act till his successor appeared to relieve him. To-day the rumor has undergone something of a change, and it is now asserted by some who claim to speak from good authority that Clarke has not tendered his resignation; and yet, just as soon as a special committee can ascertain the precise status of the affairs of his division, his official connection with the Treasury will suddenly cease. connection with the Treasury will suddenly cease. All the more prominent officers of the Treasury, including Secretary McOulloch, are particularly non-committal on the subject of Clarke's resignation, though more of them deny that a correspondence is now being carried on between the Secretary and Mr. Clarke looking towards a vecetion of the office.

Clarke looking towards a vacation of the office.

Municipal Affairs at the Capital.

The Police Commissioners this afternoon passed a resolution unanimously recognizing Sayles J. Bowen as Mayor of Washington de facto, and, therefore, an ex officio member of the Board. The conservative members of the City Councils continue to hold meetings separate from the republican members.

Confirmations and Rejections By the Senate.

nations:—

John W. Caldwell, of Ohio, Minister to Bolivia vice
John Netherland declined; Robert Matthew, of Indiana, Consui at Naples; Joseph A. Thompson, of
Tennessee, Consui at St. Thomas; John M. Corse,
Collector of Internal Revenue First district of Illinois; James Cory, Collector of Internal Revenue
First district of California.

Also the following in the revenue cutter service: Also the following in the revenue cutter service:—
Hugh R. Graham to be captain; Edward S. Collins,
first lieutenant; John W. Page, first lieutenant; John
Davison, second lieutenant; Joseph R. Delan, first
lieutenant; Russell Glover, second lieutenant;
Charles T. Shoemaker, first lieutenant. James R.
Breese to be first lieutenant in the marine corps.
The Senate rejected John T. Fortler as Assessor of
Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of California.

dition of Mexico.

Minister Romero, who has just returned from Mexico, says that political affairs in that country are constantly improving and that the prospects of entire pacification and general prosperity were never more army of twenty-five thousand men, who are now having improved. General Ortega is at Monterey, and no danger is apprehended from any movement which he may undertake against the government;

Report of the National Freedmen's Savings

Company.

It appears from the report of the National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, located in this city, that the total deposits are \$4,425,200; drafts, \$3,677,763; total amount due depositors, \$747,445; excess of deposits over drafts for the month of May, \$41,778; an excess of deposits over drafts of \$110,000 during the three months ending with May.

A New Stamp for Whiskey Barrels.

A New Stamp for Whiskey Barrels.

A new stamp for whiskey barrels, showing that the tax has been paid, prepared by Mr. S. M. Clarke, Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, has been approved by the Committee on Ways and Means. The stamp is composed of two pieces of paper, so that it cannot be taken from the barrel without mutilation. The series of such stamps are seven in number, with figures denoting the number of gallons, which are easily and conveniently checked, in connection with

This morning Senator Fessenden had an interview of some time with Mr. Johnson, it being the first time he has visited the President since long before

Army Orders.

The following officers have been mustered out of service:—Acting Ensign S. C. Hill and Acting Third Assistant Engineer P. II. P. les. The Secretary of War has directed that the leave of absence granted to Brevet Major General Joseph Hooker on surgeon's certificate of disability be extended two months.

Naval Bulletin.

Commander Philip C. Johnson has been ordered to Panama as feet Captain of the South Pacific squadron. Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Dearborn has been detached from Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Return of General Grant from West Point. General Grant and his family returned from their direct to his house, and there was no more excitement over his arrival than over that of any other in-

The Platform on Which Mr. Chase Will Ac-

cept the Democratic Nomination.
[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.
The following is said to be an authoritative statement of the platform of Chief Justice Chase, and is said to have been drawn up by Judge Chase himself:—

ment of the platform of Chief Justice Chase, and is said to have been drawn up by Judge Chase himself:—
Universal suffrage is a recognized democratic principle, the publication of which is to be left in the several States under the constitution of the United States to the States themselves. Universal amnesty and complete removal of all disabilities on account of participation in the late rebellion is not only a wise and just measure of public policy, but is essentially necessary to the beneficial administration of the government in the States recently involved in civil war with the United States, and to the full and satisfactory re-establishment of the practical relations of those States with the other States of the American Union. No military government over any State of the Union in time of peace is compatible with the principles of civil fiberty established by the constitution, nor can the trial of private clitizens by military commissions be tolerated by a people jealous of their freedom and desiring to be free. Taxes should be reduced as far as practicable, collected impartially and with strict economy, and so apportioned as to bear on property rather than upon labor, and while all national obligations should be honestly and exactly fulfilled no special privileges should be allowed to any classes of individual corporations.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868 BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit duties on certain articles contribated to the National Association of American Sharpshooters as prizes, not to exceed \$1,000 in value.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., from the Committee on Rublic Lands, reported a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for the purpose of a uni-

wersity.

Mr. Pomerov, (rep.) of Kansas, from the Commit-

to the State of Minnesota for the purpose of a university.

Mr. Pombroy (rep.) of Kansas, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably a bill authorizing the establishment of a line of American mail and passenger steamships between New York and one or more European ports.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an amendment to the bill to establish rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.

Mr. Pombroy introduced a bill to complete the extension of the ralliroad from Washington to Mobile, Ala., and other points in the South, and creating a post route from Washington to Mobile and New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. Also a bill to revive the grant of lands to daid in the construction of a railroad from Selma to Gadsden, Ala., and extend the time for the completion of the same. Referred to the Committee out Public Lands. He said it was not intended to call up either of the bills until the States interested are represented in Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., called up a bill supplementary to an act to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security, which was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL also called up the bill relative to the Supreme Court of the United States. It devolves upon the Senior Associate Justice in case of the in-billity of the latter until such inability be removed. The bill was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER also called up the bill to extend the boundaries of the collection district of Philadelphia, Pa., so as to include the whole consolidated city of Philadelphia. It was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER also called up the bill for the relief of D. H. McGowan, acting assistant Consul at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, giving him \$587 06 for services as substitute for the regular incumbent.

Mr. CHANDLER also called up the bill for the relief of D. H. McGowan, acting assistant Consul at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, giving him \$587 06 for services as substitute

doing?
Mr. CHANDLER—He was drunk. (Laughter).
Mr. PATERSON, (rep.) of N. H., called up the bill to

incorporate the Evening Star Newspaper Company of Washington, which was amended on motion of Mr. Hawpricks by making each stockholder inable to the amount of his stock for the debts of the Company, and the bill was passed.

Mr. CHANDLES, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, called up the following bills and joint resolutions, which were passed:—Bill for the appointment of a supervising surgeon of marine hospitals of the United States; to authorize the President to make the appointment, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of State to present to George Wright, master of the British brig J. & G. Wright, of St. John, New Brunswick, a gold chronometer as a recompense for his services in saving the lives of three American seamen wrecked on the Linnie Choate, of Massachusetts. Joint resolution to authorize the change of the name of a yacht owned by J. G. Bennett, Jr., from L'Hirondelle to Dauntiess. Joint resolution appropriating \$12,198 25 in payment for the building of a lighthouse on the coast of Florida. Bill to amend an act to prevent and punish fraude on the revenue and for other purposes, approved March 1, 1863. A bill relative to the sale of vessels to bellingerents.

Mr. Trombull. called attention to this bill as

and for other purposes, approved March 1, 1863. A bill to extend the collection district of the State of Michigan. A bill relative to the sale of vessels to belingerents.

Mr. Trumbull called attention to this bill as making an important change in the law in proposing to authorize the sale of vessels which may be turned into vessels of war in contravention of the general policy of the government.

Mr. Chandler read a provise attached to the bill requiring that there shall be no intent by the seller or charterer to participate in any belligerent act. In reply to a question from Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., he said the bill simply construed existing laws.

Mr. Coxkling suggested a reference of the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations for examination.

Mr. CHANDLER replied that the bill had in fact been carefully drawn by the chairman of that committee (Mr. Sumner).

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., suggested amending by requiring the approval of the Secretary of State.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass, shook his head and Mr. CHANDLER thought that would complicate the bill without improving it.

The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, of N. H., it was subsequently reconsidered, on the ground, as alleged by him, that it claimed to settle a question of international law, and forecloses action on a case now before the Committee on Retrenchment in regard to the sale by the Navy Department of two of our iron-clads to the Peruvian government.

A bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits was called up by Mr. Morgan, (rep.), of N. Y., and rejected by a vote of 13 to 17. It relieved rum and alcohol contracted for prior to the act of January II, 1868.

The bill repealing section five of an act concerning the registry and recording of ships or vessels, approved December 31, 1792, was passed.

Mr. Howa, (rep.) of Wis, called up from the Committee on Indian Affairs a bill to appropriate money to sustain the Indian Commission and carry out the rules made thereby, which was passed.

Mr. Howard, (

After other verbal amendments the bill was rejected—13 to 17.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES DURING THE WAR.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution providing that the act of February 9, 1867, shall not be construed to debar the payment of claims of loyal citizens of loyal States for the loss of steamboats, vessels or other property taken or impressed in States that seceded or attempted to seede from the Union, provided the claimants were loyal at the time their claims originated and continued loyal thereafter. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY LOAN CERTIFICATES.

Mr. CATTELL, (rep.) of N. J., from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill (recently published) to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes, with a verbal amendment.

AMERICAN REGISTRES TO FOREIGN VESSELS.

Considerable discussion arose on a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the Britash bark Golden Fleece, reported adversely by the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER explained that this vessel comes within a class to which the committee had refused to recommend the granting of registers—namely, those that changed their flag during the war for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the additional insurance of war risks.

Mr. FERRY, rep) of Conn., thought it was time to remove all the disabilities arising out of the war. He knew Mr. Trowbridge, one of the owners, as an active supporter of the war. The owners had been forced for self protection to adopt the British flag in common with hundreds of others.

Mr. Sunner asked whether this rule of the committee had not been enforced long enough now, when Congress had been endeavoring to dispense with all such usages resulting from the war. He was in favor of changing a rule calculated to be of serious detriment to the property and business of such persons.

and ten per cent on the cargo, and he asked where the government would have found transportation if all had acted in this manner. He said the committee had reported favorably on this bill last session, as a special case, out of regard for the record of Mr. Trowbridge, and that it passed the Senate, but was then defeated in the House.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., coincided with Mr. Sumner in the desire to set aside any disabilities

owners had chosen vountarily to withdraw from our flag.

Mr. Perry pronounced the last argument a begging of the question. He reminded the Senator that the government, at the very time in question, had failed in its duty to protect its citizens on the seas when our flag was banished from the ocean. He had heard the Senator bimself compain of the failing off of the commercial marine, and this bill proposed an addition to it, if the rule should be relaxed, by hondreds more. In his opinion it was bad in principle and policy to thus forever keep out loyal citizens of the republic. While it might suit a Senator from the State of Maine—a shipbuilding State—to oppose their coming back, he thought it time to put an end to these discriminations North and South.

thought if time to put an end to these discrimina-tions North and South.

The perition was read, from which it appeared that the vessel was built early in the war, and a shan sale made to a British subject—a friend of the ewner.

Mr. FESSENDEN pronounced the case worse than he had supposed. Those vessels having been built for about one-half the present cost of such vessels were proposed to be foreight in competition with those of men who had refused to do such disloyal and mean acts.

Mr. Sumner recalled the time when confiscation and mean acts.

Mr. Sumer recalled the time when confiscation and such matters were under discussion, which he had supported as acts of war, with the pledge that when the time for ciemency arrived he would be among the foremost to support it. He was not sure that that time had come consistently with public safety; but, applying the same rule of safety to this case, he saw no reason for the further maintenance of the rule. He asked whether the same argument that authorized those vessels wito others in this country would not apply to every proposed change in the rebel States that put rebels upon the same footing with Union men. Any change in regard to those States that could be made consistently with the public safety would receive his vote, and he would vote for this bill upon the same principle.

Mr. Morgan said, as a member of the Committee of Commerce, he would feel himself instructed by the vote of the Senate on this bill, as it seemed to be a vest case, not one of those cases where a captain had holsted a foreign flag without the knowledge of the owner. He knew Mr. Trowbridge very well and had the highest respect for him personally.

Mr. Fessenden said that those vessels in question were British vessels during the war, and he had been tood that the enemy had obtained more information from them to guide the destruction of our shipping than from any other source. For that reason he would go for showing mercy to rebels much more quickly than to such men.

The Senate refused to pass the bill—11 to 20—as follows:—

Veas—Messrs. Davis, Ferry, Henderson, Patterson of Tenn., Pomercy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Van Winkle,

VEAS-Messrs. Davis, Ferry, Henderson, Patterson Tenn., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Van Wit

Veas—Messrs. Davis, Ferry, Henderson, Patterson of Tenn., Pomercy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey-II.

Navs—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Fessenden, Harian, Hendricks. Howard, McCreery, Morgan, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Salisbury, Tipton, Trumbull, Wade, Williams and Yates—30.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI AT ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lowa, called up the House bill to bridge the Mississippi river at Rock Island, upon which some discussion arose.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that the government is making Rock Island its great military depot for the Northwest; that it now owns the whole of the island; that a bridge for their purpose is absolutely necessary; that the the railroad company naving a bridge there already, which is an obstruction to navigation, have agreed with the government to bear half the expenses of another bridge at a less objectionable point.

point.

Mr. Harlan also spoke in favor of the bill, where upon
Mr. Morrill, of Vt., intimating that those Senator were influenced by the fact that the island lies be tween their States respectively, warmly opposed the

Mr. STRWARY, (rep.) of Nev., in terrupted to a report from the Committee of Conference of

bill for the relief of political disabilities recently passed. The committee recommended striking out the name of George Houston, of Alabams, and George W. Jones, of Tennessee.

Mr. Hendrick, said he wished to express his contempt for the small business the Committee of Conference had been guilty of, in cutting out two names because they did not belong to the dominant party. He believed no man whose name was on the list had been a more devoted unionist than George W. Jones, of Tennessee, as had been testified the other day by the Senators from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) and from Vermont (Mr. Morrill), standing up as he had against every influence that tended to bring about the conflict. He had been living quistly and unobtrusively in Tennessee, where the question of reconstruction did not present itself. Mr. Hendricks had no objection to the name of Mr. Houston being stricken out, as that gentleman halfs the House of Representatives when his State seceded; but he (Mr. Hendricks) hoped the Senate would not secede from the unanimous vote by which they had inserted the name of Mr. Jones, but that they would repuse to ratify this report, which committed a palpable wrong which every man ought to denounce. For public service and integrity he did not know a better man in the South; one not to be compared to the Hoidens and that class of men.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., had not much confidence in rebels who came in and professed to be radicals. He suggested to the committee to adopt a plain, comprehensive bill, such as the following:—

Be it enacted, That every "red handed rebel" who took part against the government of the United States in the late war, and whose hands are still red with the blood of Union soldiers, upon taking the oath that he will support the radical party, shall be and he is hereby reinstated to all his rights, ettil and political.

Mr. Stewarts—Will the Senator vote for that bill as to

Mr. STEWART—Will the Senator vote for that bill?
Mr. Davis—I would as soon vote for that bill as to vote for the one under consideration. I think that in principle and in justice they would be about consil. equal.
The report was agreed to by 22 to 7 votes, as fol-

On motion of Mr. WILSON, at a quarter before five o'clock the Senate went into Executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed Mr. Delano, of Ohio, to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, to fill a vacancy on the Committee of Expenditures in the Interior Department, instead of Mr. Morgan, of Ohio.
On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, there

On motion of Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, there was a call of the house, and one hundred and twenty members answered to their names.

Additional pay to government employes.

Mr. Bingham called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed giving twenty per cent additional compensation to the civil employées of the government at Washington.

Mr. Washburn, (rep.) of Ind., moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Eliot, (rep.) of Mass., suggested that the last clause of the joint resolution had not been understood by many members who voted for the resolution.

Mr. Washburn, of Ind., offered to Mr. Bingham

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ind., offered to Mr. Bingham to have the bill reconsidered and left open to amend-ment.
Mr. BINGHAM declined to enter into any stipu-

AF. BINGHAM decimed to enter into any supplication.

The House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table—yeas 46, mays 86. The vote passing the joint resolution was then reconsidered, and the joint resolution was before the House for action.

The Supaken said that he had been requested by a committee representing the cierks in the departments to state that the applicate on the passage of the resolution a tew days since was disapproved by them. They desired the statement to be made lest the occurrence might prejudice them in the eyes of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HINGHAM moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

the table.

Mr. Washburn, of Ind., desired first to have the bill amended.

Mr. Bingham declined to make any such concession.

Mr. Bingham declined to make any such concession.

The vote was taken and the joint resolution was laid on the table—yeas 68, nays 64—as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Balley, Baker, Beaman, Bentty, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Broomail, Ruckland, Butler, Churchill, Charac of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Courn, Cook, Connell, Covode, Dawes, Belane, Eggleston, Ela, Ferry, Fields, Getz, Haight, Haisey, Harding, Hawkins, Hill, Hulburd, Judd, Kelese, Kitchen, Koontz, Loughbridge, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McChurg, Mercur, Mins, Newcomb, Pteters, Pike, Folsley, Frice, Robertson, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanka, Savens of N. H., Taylor, Trowbridge, Van Aerman, Yan Wyck, Ward, Washburn of Wis, Washburn of Wis, Washburn of Mis, Williams of Ind., Wilson of Love, Wilson of Dida-88, Nyas—Messra, Anderson, Archer, Ashbey of Newda, Ashley of Ohio, Beck, Biair, Cake, Cary, Cobb, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eddrige, Eibd, Farnawork, Glossbrenner, Gollady, Gravely, Grover, Higby, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Johnson, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Losan, Logan, Mallory, McCormick, McCullough, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Mangen, Myers, Nibiaek, Nicholson, O'Nell, Parine, Pinnts, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Randall, Robinson, Schenck, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starkveat, T., Stevens of Pa., Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Taber, Taffe, Thomas, Trimble of Tenn., Trimble of Ky, Twitchell, Van Horn of Mo., Van Trump, Washburn of Ind. and Woodward—61.

THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH THE GREAT AND LIT-THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH THE GREAT AND LITTLE OSAGE INDIANS.

Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report upon the subject of the treaty recently made with the Great and Little Osage Indians for the cession to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company of eight million acres of land in Southern Kansas at about nineteen cents an acre. The report, after reciting the facts, concludes that the treaty is in violation of the rights of the settlers and of justice to the Indians, and recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

provide.

Resolved, That this House does hereby solemnly and carnesity protest against the radification of said pretended treaty by the Senate and will feel bound to refuse any appropriations in its behalf or to recognize its validity in any form.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Senate of the United States.

nessly protest against the ralification of said pretended treaty by the Senate and will feel bound to retuse any appropriations in its behalf or to recognize its validity in any form. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, addressed the House in justification of the report and of the resolutions.

Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa., a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, took the ground that the treaty making power did not give to the President and the Senate the right to allenate any part of the national domain, to which these indian lands really belonged; it required the action of Congress to do so.

Mr. FULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., denounced the treaty and the commissioner's who made it, name'y:—N. G. Taylor, Thomas Murphy, A. G. Boone and Major Snow, Agent of the Osages. He said that instead of its being an indian Commission it was a their some of the object of the objec

Resolved, as the sense of the House, That the objects, terms, conditions and attpulations of the aforesaid pretended treaty are not within treaty making power, nor are they authorized either by the constitution or laws of the United States, and therefore this House does bereby solemnly condemn the same and does also earnestly, but respectfully, express the hope and expectation that the Senate will not ratify life said pretended treaty. The resolutions were agreed to without a division.

The resolutions were agreed to without a division.

Mr. Cook, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Missouri contested election case of Mr. Hogan against Mr. Pile, with a resolution that Mr. Pile (the sitting member) was duly elected.

Mr. CHANLER, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a minority report.

report.
The reports were ordered to be printed for future action.

Mr. Cook gave notice that he would on Saturday mext call up the Kentucky contested election case of Mr. McKee against Mr. Young, as he understood that

the tax bill would be reported on Monday and Would exclude all other business until disposed of.

REPORTS PROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The House proceeded at half-past two to the business of the morning hour, which was the call of the Judiciary Committee for reports.

On motion of Mr. Bourwell, (rep.) of Mass., the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution relative to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Justice Field.

Mr. Bourwell, reported back, with amendment, the Senate bill to change the time for holding the District Circuit Courts of the United States in Tennessee. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Bourwell, reported a bill to provide for appeal from the Court of Claims, modifying and essentially limiting the jurisdiction of that court.

Mr. WASHBURNS, (rep.) of Ill., offered as an amendment an additional section, directing the Clerk of the Court of Claims to transmit to Congress at the commencement of each December session a full and complete statement of all judgments rendered by the court for the previous year, stating the amount thereof and the parties in whose favor rendered, together with a brief synopsis of the claims. The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed—yeas 88, nays 27.

Mr. Thomas, (rep.) of Md., reported a bill relieving carrying companies from liability for loss or damage to goods caused by the forces of the Linted States. Mr. Thomas explained the bill, and had letters read showing the necessity of the proposed legislation. It was intended more particularly to apply to actions against express companies in the Southern States.

Mr. Thomas replied that undoubtedly it did, and that that was the prime object of the bill, the very

State.

Mr. Thomas replied that undoubtedly it did, and that that was the prime object of the bill, the very thing the committee was aiming at. There was an extraordinary condition of society in one section of the country, and if there was authority in the government to rescue citizens from wrong done them in the state courts it was the duty and prerogative of the government to exercise that authority.

After some further discussion the bill was passed—yeas 80, hays 42.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS BY STEAMSHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS.

The morning hour having expired the House next proceeded to the consideration of the bill, reported some time since by Mr. O'Neill, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. other vessels.

The bill, which contains twenty-seven sections, was

late the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

The bill, which contains twenty-seven sections, was read at length.

Mr. O'NEILL explained the objects of the bill to be to enforce penalties that never have been enforcedic give light and ventilation in ships carrying emigrants; to provide for a proper diet; to ascertain the number of passengers; to impose duties on American consuls abroad; to authorize the collector of the port where the ship arrives to have an examination made on her arrival, and altogether to see whether some legislation cannot he had to put a stop to the overcrowding of emigrant ships and the maltreatment of emigrants. In conclusion of his remarks, Mr. O'Neili said he hoped this bill would lead to a perfect law, not only as to the comfort of emigrants, but as to a system of naturalization laws under which the American people could not be voted down by untutored emigrants.

Mr. CHANLER offered an amendment providing that any unmarried male passenger, master, officer or seaman who shall openly live and cohabit with any unmarried woman shall thereafter be deemed the lawful husband of such woman.

Mr. COOOPS, (rep.) of Pa., wanted to know if one man committed improprieties with half a dozen women how the gentleman (Mr. Chanler) was going to settle that question. (Laughter.)

Mr. CHANLER replied that of course he would send him to Utah. (Laughter.)

Mr. CHANLER made some remarks, expressing what he deemed to be the duty of the government on the subject of emigration.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., inquired how emigration was to be regulated in foreign vessels by this bill, as to size of compartments, diet, &c.

Mr. O'NEILL did not claim that Congress conid regulate the matter without the co-operation of other governments, but he expected that that co-operation would be given.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that in the meantime, as the restrictions of the bill would only apply to American vessels, it would drive away all the business to foreign vessels.

vessels, it would drive any elgn vessels.

Without taking a final vote on the bill the House.

Without taking a final vote on the bill the House. at a quarter before five o'clock, adjourned, it having been agreed that the River and Harbor bill should be postponed until Tuesday next.

AQUATICS.

mill and Coulter's Contest for the Cham-pionship and Two Thousand Dollars—Ha-mill Fouls Coulter and Both Men Thrown Into the River-Coulter Claims the Ruce.
PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1868.

The Schuylkill, so often immortalized by poets and painters, upon whose banks a century ago the wild indian wandered, and whose waters rippled beneath his rude canoe, yesterday presented quite a different scene. Elegant equipages lined its banks, and beneath the branches of the stately oaks and willows that fringed its banks the beauty of Philadelphia were gathered to witness a contest for the championship of the United States and \$2,000 between James Hamili, of Pittsburg, and Henry Coulter, of Alle ghany City, Pa.

Notwithstanding the wide publicity given to this match by the friends of Hamill, the old adversary of Brown, the attendance was very meagre. The male terest in the match, and, as far as outward appear ances are concerned, pursued their usual avocations seemingly unconscious of the fact that two of the renowned oarsmen of the country were to compete in a national contest of muscle, skill and endurance.

The point selected for the race was on the Schuy! kill, the starting point being near the Girard bridge The return buoy was near Columbia bridge, distance two miles and a half from the point of starting. The

following are the articles of agreement:—
ARTICLE 1. An outside boat becomes entitled to the inside track only when her stern has been sufficiently ahead of the inside boat to show clear water

inside track only when her stern has been sufficiently ahead of the inside boat to show clear water between them.

Art. 2. Any boat swerving from a direct course in order to impede the progress of the other boat shall be ruled out.

Art. 3. The boats shall toss for choice of position before starting in the race.

Art. 4. The race shall take place at Philadelphia. on the Schuyiklii river, on the course rowed over by Hamili and Ward. The race to take place on Thursday, June 18, 1868, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. This race to be five miles, two and one-half miles from stakeboat and return. There shall be a stakeboat at each end of the course.

Art. 5. Smooth water will be required for the race, the condition of the water to be judged of and decided by the referce. The gentleman named and agreed upon for this office shall be appointed at Alex. Murray's saloon, Pittsburg, Saturday evening. April 25, 1868.

Art. 6. The boats shall be started at the word go, said word to be given by the referce. Time shall be taken when the winning boat crosses the line.

Art. 7. The race shall be for one thousand dollars (\$1,000) a side.

Art. 8. The money is all to be deposited in the hands of Frank Queen, at the Cupper office, New York, at least five days before the day appointed for the race. Either party failing to come forward at the time stated in these articles shall forfeit the amount previously in the hands of the stakeholder.

Art. 9. If the day named is unsuitable the race shall take place on the first fair day thereafter.

HENRY COULTER.

Henry Coulter is a native of Alleghany City, where he was born in 1840. At an early age he evinced a passion for the water, to which he took as naturally as does a duck. The Ohio was his alma mater, and as he advanced in years he obtained quite a reputation as an amateur oarsman. His first regular match was a sculi race on the 24th of August, 1867, with William Jackson, of Pittsburg. The distance was five miles, the stake \$1,000, which Coulter carried off easily and made excellent time. His second match was with John McKiel, of Pittsburg, on the upper

was with John McKiel, of Pittsburg, on the upper Monongaheia course, on the 30th of September of the same year, for \$2,000, which he carried off as a reward for his endurance and skill, and again made very good time.

In four-oared races he has also distinguished himself, having rowed in two matches between the Zantha four-oared club of Alleghany, and the Friendships, of the same city, in 1866, in both of which he was on the winning side.

The above are the only races in which he has pulled. All his practice, previous to this match, has been at his home on the Monongaheia and the Ohio, where his reputation as a long, steady stroke is deservedly high.

HIS TRAINING.

where his reputation as a long, steady stroke is deservedly high.

HIS TRAINING.

Coulter commenced training at Alleghany about the 17th of March last, under the direction of George Speer, of that city. At that time his weight was two hundred and twelve pounds. Ten days ago he left for Philadelphia and took up his quarters at the Rialto House, near Fairmount Park, where he has been the guest of the Pennsylvania Barge Club and the Atlantics, of whose hospitaitive he speaks in terms of the highest praise. Here he was joined by Gordon Jackson, who assisted in the training. His weight on arriving here was 164 pounds, which has been reduced by severe exercise to 160. Coulter was in very fine condition. He is forty-one and a half inches round the chest, five feet eight and a half inches round the chest, five feet eight and a half inches in height, has very long arms, short legs and long body—great disideratums in an oarsman. His reach is five inches over his toes and his stroke is long, quick and steady. In personal appearance he is very muscular, has a very large neck, muscular arms, small head, large hands, as hard as iron, and much calloused by his severe training.

In the morning he sauntered about the Rialto House, and freely conversed with all who approached him. He was quite cool, and seemed to have entire control of himself, talked pleasantly of the approaching contest, and modestly expressed his con-

fidence of winning the bonors of the championahly. His system of training has been of the most thorough kind. Before breakfast—taking at six o'clock—be has walked five miles, breakfasted on mutton chopsecome and bread; after breakfast he rowed about eighteen miles. He then ran two miles before distinct the consisted of beetsteak, a glass of all bread and potatoes. The afternoon was spent is running and walking and practice upon the dembubella. Then came sapper, consisting of the same bid of fare as at breakfast. Between supper and bed time—nine o'clock—he has been accustomed to walk about at his leisure, and air himself in the park.

O'OUTEN SCILL BOAT

was built by Elliott, of Greenport, L. I., and is a beautiful article. It is thirty-three feet six inches long, weight, rigged, forty-five pounds, draws about three inches of water and is thirteen inches wide across the seat; length of oar, nine feet eight inches.

AMES EAMILL,

who was born at Pittaburg in 1840, is the same age as Coulter. His career as an oarsman and a contestant for the hopors of the championship are so well known to the public that it is unnecessary to recount them in this connection. His last contest, it will be remembered, was with Brown, at Newburg, N. Y., when he won easily the race, Hamill went into training at Pittaburg five weeks ago he moved to his present quarters at the Belmont House, near the Columbia bridge, on the Schuylkill, where he has followed a system of training similar to that of Coulter. In personal appearance he is inferior to Coulter, but he is well put up, and exhibits much muscle as the result of his training. One disadvantage under which he labors is his excitability of temper and nervousness. In his intercourse with his trainers and others he is very cross and makes everybody shan him. This excitability has been heightened by the reception he has received at the hands of Philadelphians, who, it is alleged, have very generally given him the cold shoulder. He does not hesitate about expressing his opinion of them in

acting for Coulter. The referee was Charles White, of Pittsburg.

"Go" was the simple word uttered at two o'clock and fifty-three minutes. Coulter's oars first touched water, but Hamili was not asieep. Before one hundred yards had been made Hamili came up even with the Alleghany champlon. Bets stood \$100 to \$50 on Hamili winning, and no takers. At this moment, when Hamili was the favorite, Coulter's long strokes, came into play, and before bets could be made on the first quarter he shot past Hamili by a boat's length, amid cries of "Go in, Hamili," "Hurrah for Coulter!" Coulter's backers offered to take the bets a moment before tendered, but Hamil's friends lost courage and had no money to stake. At the end of the first quarter Hamili gradually gained upon his adversary, and before the first haif mile had been coursed came up abreast. Coulter, who seemed to take the matter very quietly, at once threw his entire power upon his oars and led by half a boat's length.

While they were rounding a point in the river both oars touched and both boats were upset. Hamill is no swimmer and ke was rescued by his escort boat. Coulter quickly righted his boat and continued on his course. The judges are undetermined as to what course they shall take, but the general impression is that they will declare the race undecladed and appoint another day for the contest.

Since forwarding my last despatch I learn that the referees of the championship of America met at

a man named Wm. White. He is entirely unknown in Philadelphia. The other referees were not in Philadelphia. The other referees were not generally known to the citizens of Philadelphia, who are indignant that outsiders who know nothing of its interests and whose only aim seems to bring discredit upon the community for their own private ends, should conduct a race for the championship of America on the waters of the Schuylkill. Hamili and Coulter had an interesting conversation together in the committee, all of which indicated that the cause of the failure of the race was their own. Each side acknowledged a fault.

failure of the race was their own. Each side acknowledged a fault.

The referee has decided that Hamili and Coulter shall row again to-morrow afternoon.

THE BROWN-TYLER RACE.

Fortunately the spectators of the race were gratified by a first class exhibition of skill between two Eastern oarsmen—John Tyler, of Boston, and Walter Brown, of Portland. The race was honestly and scientifically conducted. Both Tyler and Brown seemed equal to the contest, and the manner in which they handled their oars was appreciated by all friends of the science of aquatics. It seemed as if Brown would win. He rounded the first stakeboat a half length ahead of Tyler and gained the inside of the current. Notwithstanding this Tyler continued firmly on his course and won the race in twenty minutes and fity-eight seconds by from one and a half to two

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Commencement Exercises Yesterday Morn-

come the college commencements and the various annual celebrations of college life. One of these was the event of yesterday—namely, the commence-ment of the City of New York University, which was celebrated with preat éclat at Niblo's in the presence of a large gathering of students and their friends. After a prayer from the Chanceflor, the following orations were delivered by graduates:-Latin Salutatory Oration-William L. Ludlam, New York city. tatory Oration—William L. Ludlam, New York city. English Salutatory Addresses, with Oration—John Pingry, Elizabeth, N. J. Oration—Church and State—Thomas Winsor, Newark, N. J. Oration—The Democratic Principle—David Tomlinson, New York city. Dissertation—American Characteristics—W. Wallace Snyder, Orange, N. J. Oration—Action the Law of Physical Life—John B. Talmage, Greenpoint, L. I. Oration—Benjamin Disraeli, with Valedictory Addresses—Frank K. Fingry, Elizabeth, N. J. Between each of the addresses some charming musical selections were given by Graffula's band, after which the University prizes were distributed, as follows:—In the Freshmam Class—To Abram S. Isaacs, as best in Greek, George Zabriski, as best in Latin. Abram S. Isaacs, as best in Greek George Zabriski, as best in Latin. Abram S. Isaacs every closely competed with Mr. Isaacs. To George Zabriski, as best in Latin. Sophomore class—To Eugene Stevenson as best in Greek; to Howard D. Woodruff and Eugene Stevenson as equal in Latin; S. H. Stevenson, H. D. Woodruff and J. C. Vandeventer were so nearly alike in mathematics that a prize of equal value was awarded to each; to Howard D. Woodruff and Eugene Stevenson as equal in Latin; S. H. Stevenson, H. D. Woodruff and J. C. Vandeventer were so nearly alike in mathematics that a prize of equal value was awarded to each; to Howard D. Woodruff as having most excelled in bis class in the whole college course. Butter Eucleian prizes—The first butter Eucleian prize for excellence in English composition by members of the society was awarded to T. Martin Trippe, of the senior class. The second prize was awarded to John W. Root, of the junior class.

The following degrees were then conferred:—B. A.—Frank K. Pingry, Elizabeth, N. J.; William Leslie Ludlam, New York; John Pingry, Elizabeth, N. J.; William Leslie Ludlam, New York; John Pingry, Elizabeth, N. J.; William William William Grass of 1866; Reuben H. Storrs, of class of 1866.

Master in Science—J. K. H. Willcox; E. Forrest Preston, class of 1866; Reuben H. S English Salutatory Addresses, with Oration—John Pingry, Elizabeth, N. J. Oration—Church and State—